

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

FRAN MANUEL HERNANDEZ,

Case No.: 3:20-cv-00114-MMD-CSD

**Plaintiff**

Order

V.

Re: ECF Nos. 141, 152

PERRY RUSSELL, et al.,

## Defendants

Before the court are two motions filed by Defendants seeking leave to file exhibits containing Plaintiff's medical records under seal. (ECF Nos. 141, 152.) The motions are filed in connection with Defendants' motion for summary judgment. Plaintiff opposes the motions. (ECF Nos. 145, 155.)

"Historically, courts have recognized a general right to inspect and copy public records and documents, including judicial records and documents." *Kamakana v. City and County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2006) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). "Throughout our history, the open courtroom has been a fundamental feature of the American judicial system. Basic principles have emerged to guide judicial discretion respecting public access to judicial proceedings. These principles apply as well to the determination of whether to permit access to information contained in court documents because court records often provide important, sometimes the only, bases or explanations for a court's decision." *Oliner v. Kontrabecki*, 745 F.3d 1024, 1025 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp. v. F.T.C.*, 710 F.2d 1165, 1177 (6th Cir. 1983)).

Documents that have been traditionally kept secret, including grand jury transcripts and warrant materials in a pre-indictment investigation, come within an exception to the general right

1 of public access. *See Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1178. Otherwise, "a strong presumption in favor of  
 2 access is the starting point." *Id.* (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). "The  
 3 presumption of access is 'based on the need for federal courts, although independent—indeed,  
 4 particularly because they are independent—to have a measure of accountability and for the  
 5 public to have confidence in the administration of justice.'" *Center for Auto Safety v. Chrysler*  
 6 *Group, LLC*, 809 F.3d 1092, 1096 (9th Cir. 2016), *cert. denied*, 137 S.Ct. 38 (Oct. 3, 2016)  
 7 (quoting *United States v. Amodeo (Amodeo II)*, 71 F.3d 1044, 1048 (2nd Cir. 1995); *Valley*  
 8 *Broad Co. v. U.S. Dist. Ct., D. Nev.*, 798 F.2d 1289, 1294 (9th Cir. 1986)).

9 There are two possible standards a party must address when it seeks to file a document  
 10 under seal: the compelling reasons standard or the good cause standard. *Center for Auto Safety*,  
 11 809 F.3d at 1096-97. Under the compelling reasons standard, "a court may seal records only  
 12 when it finds 'a compelling reason and articulate[s] the factual basis for its ruling, without  
 13 relying on hypothesis or conjecture.'" *Id.* (quoting *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179). The court must  
 14 "'conscientiously balance[ ] the competing interests of the public and the party who seeks to keep  
 15 certain judicial records secret.'" *Id.* "What constitutes a 'compelling reason' is 'best left to the  
 16 sound discretion of the trial court.'" *Id.* (quoting *Nixon v. Warner Comm., Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 599  
 17 (1978)). "Examples include when a court record might be used to 'gratify private spite or  
 18 promote public scandal,' to circulate 'libelous' statements, or 'as sources of business information  
 19 that might harm a litigant's competitive standing.'" *Id.*

20 The good cause standard, on the other hand, is the exception to public access that has  
 21 been typically applied to "sealed materials attached to a discovery motion unrelated to the merits  
 22 of the case." *Id.* (citation omitted). "The 'good cause language comes from Rule 26(c)(1), which  
 23 governs the issuance of protective orders in the discovery process: The court may, for good

1 cause, issue an order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or  
 2 undue burden or expense." *Id.*

3 The Ninth Circuit has clarified that the key in determining which standard to apply is  
 4 whether the documents proposed for sealing accompany a motion that is "more than tangentially  
 5 related to the merits of a case." *Center for Auto Safety*, 809 F.3d at 1101. If that is the case, the  
 6 compelling reasons standard is applied. If not, the good cause standard is applied.

7 Here, Defendants seek to file exhibits under seal in connection with their motion for  
 8 summary judgment, which is unquestionably "more than tangentially related to the merits of a  
 9 case." Therefore, the compelling reasons standard applies.

10 This court, and others within the Ninth Circuit, have recognized that the need to protect  
 11 medical privacy qualifies as a "compelling reason" for sealing records. *See, e.g., Moreno v.*  
*12 Adamson*, No. 3:19-cv-0330-MMD-CLB, 2021 WL 76722 (De. Nev. Jan. 7, 2021); *San Ramon*  
*13 Regional Med. Ctr., Inc. v. Principal Life Ins. Co.*, No. C 10-02258 SBA, 2011 WL89931, at  
 14 \*n.1 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 10, 2011); *Abbey v. Hawaii Employers Mut. Ins. Co.*, No. 09-000545  
 15 SOM/BMK, 2010 WL4715793, at \* 1-2 (D. HI. Nov. 15, 2010); *Wilkins v. Ahern*, No. C 08-  
 16 1084 MMC (PR), 2010 WL3755654 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 24, 2010); *Lombardi v. TriWest Healthcare*  
 17 *Alliance Corp.*, No. CV-08-02381-PHX-FJM, 2009 WL 1212170, at \* 1 (D.Ariz. May 4, 2009).

18 This is because a person's medical records contain sensitive and private information about their  
 19 health. While a plaintiff puts certain aspects of his medical condition at issue when he files an  
 20 action alleging deliberate indifference to a serious medical need under the Eighth Amendment,  
 21 that does not mean that the entirety of his medical records filed in connection with a motion  
 22 (which frequently contain records that pertain to unrelated medical information) need be  
 23 unnecessarily broadcast to the public. In other words, the plaintiff's interest in keeping his

1 sensitive health information confidential outweighs the public's need for direct access to the  
2 medical records.

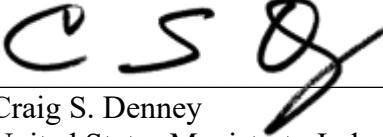
3 In this case, however, Plaintiff's responses to the motions indicate that he waives any  
4 privacy interest in his sensitive medical information and agrees to make the documents public.  
5 Therefore, compelling reasons do not exist for sealing these records, and Defendants' motions  
6 for leave to file the exhibits under seal are denied.

7 **CONCLUSION**

8 Defendants' motions (ECF Nos. 141, 152 ) are **DENIED**, and the Clerk shall **UNSEAL**  
9 the exhibits set forth at ECF Nos. 142-1 to 142-2 and 153-1 to 153-4.

10 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

11 Dated: May 6, 2024

  
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13 Craig S. Denney  
United States Magistrate Judge

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